

HISTORY OF EXTENDED BENEFITS:

States must provide extended benefits in times of high unemployment. There is a mandatory trigger when the unemployment rate is higher than the past two-year average (two-year look back). The duration is 50% of regular benefits.

Public Law	Date	Explanation	Sunset Date
110-449	September 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary suspension of the prohibition on federal sharing of the costs of the first week of extended benefits for states that do not have a non-compensable waiting week¹. Federal government shares cost of extended benefits with the states, 50/50. This provision does not apply to NC because NC has a non-compensable waiting week requirement. 	December 8, 2009
111-5	February 2009	100% federal funding of extended benefits	January 1, 2010
111-118	December 2009	No change	February 28, 2010
111-144	March 2010	No change	April 5, 2010
111-157	April 2010	No change	June 2, 2010
111-205	July 2010	No change	November 30, 2010
111-312	December 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optional three-year look back for extended benefits Governor Perdue issued executive order changing look back period S.L. 2011-145 	January 3, 2012
112-78	December 2011	No change	March 6, 2012
112-96	February 2012	No change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor Perdue issued executive order changing look back period S.L. 2012-134 NC triggered "off" extended benefits in May 2012, based upon three-year look back 	January 2, 2013
112-240	January 2013	No change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC did not consider legislation to change the look back period from 2 years to 3 years NC extended benefits would not have triggered "on". 	January 1, 2014

¹ 12 states do not appear to have a waiting week requirement: CT, DE, GA, IA, KY, MD, MI, NV, NJ, VT, WI, and WY.

